



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the collection might be advanced. There are sixteen paragraphs of Alexandrian civic law presented to us in Halensis I. The bare recital of these will disclose their vital significance to special students of ancient law and their great interest to the general student of ancient social conditions. They are: (1) forms and procedure in cases arising from charges of false testimony; (2) ordinances governing owners of abutting property in matters of building, planting trees, digging and cleaning irrigation ditches; (3) laws of a general nature relating to charges of assault and battery; (4) privileges before the courts of officials sent out from Alexandria in the king's service and their clients; (5) royal ordinances (*prostagma*) regarding the quartering of troops, with special mention of Arsinoe and Apollinopolis in Upper Egypt; (6-10) punishments in particular forms of assault and battery; (11) form of oath, apparently for witnesses in court; (12) law forbidding enslavement of Alexandrian citizens; (13) form of summoning witnesses and of giving testimony; (14) excerpts from law of mortgage (unfortunately brief and mutilated); (15) laws governing sale of land and houses; (16) order of the king (*prostagma*) granting exemption from the salt-tax to teachers, actors, and victors in the athletic contests of certain festivals. The commentary supplied by the editors is very complete. They have been able to support many conjectures already made by other editors of the papyri and definitely to disprove others. The relation of the Ptolemaic-Greek to the Attic law has received especial attention, as it deserved. The work of publication and explanation has been carried out in the cleanest and most efficient manner. The editors are members of the *Graeca Halensis*, the group of able and well-known scholars now working in ancient archaeology, literature, and history at Halle, with the addition of their former colleague, Professor Ulrich Wilcken, now of Bonn. The whole volume is characterized by a fine scholarly reserve and the generous and broad-minded way in which suggestions and corrections of previous erroneous conclusions are made. This high tone, which has been maintained so consistently in the research in papyri, is due to the big personality of Professor Wilcken more than to any one other factor.

W. L. WESTERMANN

Die antiken Odyssee—Illustrationen in ihrer kunsthistorischen Entwicklung. By DR. PHIL. FRANZ MÜLLER. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1913. Pp. 155. M. 6.

The notable thing about this essay is its emphasis upon the development of Greek art. Three broad periods are marked off, viz., the archaic period, the fifth and fourth centuries, and the Hellenistic and Roman period. Under each of these are placed those subjects from the *Odyssey* which then make their first appearance in painting and sculpture, and the history of each sub-

ject is followed down to the end. The result is highly instructive as to the changing interests of successive epochs.

The author's acquaintance with the published material relating to his subject appears to be thorough and his comments on individual works are judicious. There are only nine illustrations, the book not being intended to supply the place of an atlas of pictures.

F. B. T.

Friedrich Lübker's Reallexikon des klassischen Altertums. Achte vollständig umgearbeitete Auflage, herausgegeben von J. GEFFCKEN und E. ZIEBARTH. Leipzig-Berlin: Teubner, 1914. vii+1152 pp. M. 26 unbound; M. 28 bound.

This belongs to a class of books that fall an easy prey to the supercritical or superficial critic; for no two epitomizers will work in the same way, and he is a fool, indeed, who cannot find among so many thousand articles at least an inclusion or an exclusion of some sort that he can censure without disclosing his own limitations. The reviewer has read a considerable part of the work, and judging it in the light of the editors' purpose, has found it admirably done. It is really a first help for the ignorant, not, of course, for the wholly ignorant, but for the advanced student who lacks information about some specific point and wishes the best references to a full treatment or discussion of it. This new edition, indeed, departs radically from the plan of its predecessors, which were intended for less mature readers.

The field of classical philology has been divided among competent specialists, who in their summaries have combined clarity with conciseness uncommonly well. Moreover, there is a gratifying absence of Teutonic bias and fuller attention is given to the researches of French, Italian, English, and American scholars than the reviewer has found in any similar work. In general, the matter has been brought so closely up to the date of publication as even to note a forthcoming work. While the editors disclaim giving much attention to Orientalia, Christian literature, and the period after the sixth century of our era, adequate articles do appear in these fields. Archaeology is well cared for, and although space has been wisely economized through the admission of no pictures, references are given to the representations in art of mythological characters and scenes. Pertinent inscriptions are cited in so many connections that even a layman would appreciate the part the epigraphy plays in our studies. The numismatist will be particularly pleased to see the full use to which his subject has been put in historical and topographical articles. The eight plans inserted are useful but far from ornamental: something more presentable might have been offered, at least for Athens and Rome, without adding materially to the expense. The volume ends with tables of Greek and Roman weights and measures.